

# The Weekly Louisianian.

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REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

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VOLUME 3.

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mittee.

The following are the newly elected

members of this committee:

S. B. PACHARD, Chairman.

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C. F. LADDE, J. H. LADDE.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, MICHAEL HANNA, T. B.

STAMPE, J. L. HIRSH, J. L. HIRSH.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

T. A. O'NEAL, R. B. BENTLEY, LEVI

DEAN.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

C. C. ANTONIO, E. W. DAVENPORT, RALPH

DEAN, GEORGE W. HANCOCK, J. H.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

J. S. HARRIS, J. E. BURTON, D. C. HILL, ALLEN

GREEN.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

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maintain and defend the principles and

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The INTER-OCEAN was early placed in the

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INTER-OCEAN rise to the position of a

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By mail, per year (in advance), \$3.00.

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CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains Depart and Arrive as follows: From

Calumet street Depot, at a mile and

express.

## MOURNER A LA MODE.

BY JOHN G. BALE.

I saw her last night at a party.

(The elegant party at Meade's.)

And looking remarkably hearty.

For a widow so young in her weeds.

Yet I know she was suffering sorrow.

Too deep for the tongue to express.

Or why had she chosen to borrow

So much from the language of dress?

Her shawl was as sable as night.

Her gloves were as dark as her shawl.

And her jewels—oh! flashed in the light.

Were black as a shadowy pall.

How robe and the hue of the rest

(How nicely it fitted her shape?)

And the grief that was hovering her breast

Bolled over in billows of crape!

What tears of mysterious we.

That she might have stifled her face

Were kindly permitted to flow

In ripples of ebony lace!

While even her hair in its play

And seemed to be following away

The ghost of the angel of hope.

Yet rich as the robes of a queen

Was the somber apparel she wore.

For I saw her never had seen

Such a sympathetic sorrow before.

And I couldn't help thinking the beauty

In mourning the loved and the lost,

Was doing her constant duty

Altogether regardless of cost!

One surely would say a devotion

Performed at so vast an expense

Was a sacrifice of emotion

That was really something immense!

And yet as I viewed, at my leisure,

Those tokens of tender regard,

I thought, it is scarce without measure

The sorrow that goes by the yard!

THE IRISH WORLD.

The Irish World is the name of

an excellent newspaper published

in the city of New York. It is the

organ of Irish-Americans; Democratic

in its politics, but temperate

and fair in its tone and manner of

discussing the questions of the day.

We note with satisfaction the kindly,

friendly and manly way in which

it refers to our people when speak-

ing of them. It has always ap-

peared strange to us that there

should exist any ill-feeling between

the Irish and the colored people, for

both have suffered greatly, and

ought, upon the principle "that

miserable loves company," to sym-

pathize with each other; in this

connection it may not be out of place

to refer to a sight we witnessed last

winter in Washington; attracted by

the sound of music we looked out

upon the avenue and saw a proces-

sion, in which white and colored

were about equal; upon close in-

spection we discovered that the

white men were Irish. This excited

## WHO ARE CARPET-

BAGGERS?

[From the National Republican.]

Native of Senators and Representatives

in Congress.

When the Republic was born, it was

the Republic of the People. It was

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## SENATORS—

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day, the first instant, was a very pleasant affair. The exercises which consisted of vocal music and recitations were agreeably rendered, reflecting credit to the pupils and their teachers. Professor Arthur Williams, the organist and chorister of the church, deserves much praise for the manner in which he conducted the entertainment. We may add here that the pastor of this church, Rev. Mr. Newman, apart from the eloquence for which he has a deserved reputation, unites within himself all those essential qualities commendable of a good shepherd.

#### IN OUR NOTICE

Of "The American Club" and the lecture of Judge Sloanaker in our last issue we gave but casual mention to the introductory remarks of Mr. Jas. D. Kennedy, the President of the club. These were so felicitous in their expression and so admirably rendered, that in their publication we feel assured our readers will have the pleasure we enjoyed in their enunciation:

#### THE ADDRESS

Ladies and gentlemen—It is my pleasant duty as the presiding officer of the American Club to introduce to the contemplated interesting entertainment of the evening. It may not be inappropriate for me to remark that this club is organized upon the solid basis of literature and refinement. Its membership, although limited and selected, is nevertheless ambitious to cultivate these high traits of literature, to emulate that characteristic refined breeding of the gentleman, that will make us useful to our fellows, and advantageous to society. The struggles of life at best are filled with cares; hence when we turn away from her busy highway, the human mind must be cared for with equal tenacity as the organisms of our system are nourished. How can this best be done? We think in the fields of literature, and at the social hearth of the fair but weaker sex of humanity. To accomplish this we have organized this club, and to-night you will have the first living public evidence of the intentions of our future as a social and literary body. Hence we look with longing hope for your kind approval for the ultimate triumph of the enterprise. The practical labor contemplated by the club will consist in the establishment of a reading room, library, and social parlors, so that we can store our mind with useful information and participate in rational enjoyment during our leisure hours. Our public entertainments will consist at various times in public lectures, recitations, debating classes and sociables. We may succeed in bringing together in our parlors a galaxy of genius and talent, whose varied tastes and intellectual qualifications, although differing each from the other in style, strength and order, go to make up an agreeable whole, complete as a social organization; where each comes bringing gifts of his own separate store, to contribute to the general treasury and fill the particular niche specially made and carried out for him. One comes with rare gems gathered from the opulent hoards of literature, and presents them to us clothed in the garb of rhetoric. Another gives us bright jewels dug from the richer mines of original thought, which will ornament and grace any mind that will keep and wear them. Others will delight the "ears that hear" with that sweet art divine that smoothed the brow of Saul. Each can bring his tribute from those gifts with which the god of nature has endowed him. In bringing these together we will behold the broader portals of that intellectual temple, where mind meets mind in the great field of knowledge. It will be of incalculable benefit to us in brightening our ideas of that healthful attention which comes from these delightful gatherings and interchange of thought; and when in the course of events, the wave of years shall have left its trace on heart and brain, and time's ruthless finger shall have whitened our hair with the frost of gathering winters, we will look back over the past, and among the bright spots that still keep cool, fresh and green, amidst the sands of life's unattained hopes and manhood's many failures, to our Social and Literary reunions will turn us to those things which we most dearly cherish. We will talk of these to our children as things for them to copy and delight in and we will bear our testimony that the time we thus spent was not only invested with charms unknown to other gatherings, but was most profitable to all who had the good fortune to be partakers.

To carry out these great purposes as it was essential to have funds so as to execute the necessary programme, and need I tell you ladies and gentlemen, that among the first of our kind patrons who offered a helping hand to this infant club was the distinguished lecturer of the evening, who being fresh

from the fields of travel, has in store for us a practical treat which cannot be otherwise than entertaining and appreciated by this intelligent and elite audience. And now ladies and gentlemen let me present to you the lecturer of the evening, Judge Sloanaker, the subject of whose lecture will be "An overland trip to California" or "The big things of the Pacific coast." To your indulgence and kind consideration I now commit the lecturer, for it would be a thankless task to favorably introduce one whose long public and private career in our midst, is so well known and appreciated.

#### SOCIETY AS SEEN BY "WAR-WICK"

#### OBITUARY.

LOUIS A. BELL.

Monday night society lost one of its brilliant lights in the death of Louis A. Bell. It was our good fortune to have cultivated the acquaintance of Mr. Bell ere he came among us; before he had finished his studies in the law Depot of Howard University. We remembered well the evening that he received his diploma at the commencement exercise held at the Congregational Church in Washington. It was in presence of a vast audience, while on the rostrum could be seen such men as Senator Sumner, Frederick Douglass, Prof. John M. Langston, Prof. Wm. Wilson, Dr. C. B. Purvis, and the Faculty of Howard University. Mr. Bell's graduating oration was a masterpiece. His delivery was slow, his style clear and close, his reasoning concise, and his language simple and elegant. When he had finished and while descending from the rostrum, round after round of applause greeted him, while his numerous lady friends in the audience presented him with handsome bouquets. After Prof. Langston had presented the diplomas, the Hon. Charles Sumner delivered an address to the graduating class, which we know Mr. Bell always took a pride in speaking of to his numerous friends in our city. A few weeks later he left Washington and adopted this city as his home. He was appointed soon after his arrival here by the faculty of Straight University, Professor of Mental Philosophy which position he held until appointed clerk in the Surveyor's Office by Col. J. H. Ingraham whence he was afterwards promoted to Chief Clerk by Surveyor Parker which position he held to the day of his death. While in this office he won the respect of his subordinates by his courteous bearing, and secured the friendship of his superiors by the business like manner in which he discharged the duties of his office. Tuesday afternoon he was buried from the residence of Senator Ingraham on Marais street near Bernard Avenue. The funeral was largely attended by his friends and associates, among the most prominent of whom we noticed Senator Pinchback and lady, Gov. Antoine, Supt. Brown, Hon. James Lewis and lady, Secretary of State Deslondes, Senator Ingraham and lady, Senator Barber and lady, the two last named ladies having beautiful white bouquets, G. H. Feyer-weather and lady, Miss Nahar, Gen. Chester, Hon. G. T. Ruby, the employees of the Surveyor's Office headed by the Special Deputy Surveyor, Hon. Henry L. Rey, Dr. J. T. Newman, Hon. J. L. Dupart, Rev. James M. Vance and lady, and a large number of our influential Creole citizens. The cause of Mr. Bell's death was Cerebro Spinal Meningitis complicated with Typhoid Enteritis. The assistant Rector of Christ Church performed the funeral service after the solemn and impressive rites of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Bell at the time of his death was thirty-two years of age. Had he lived he would have been nominated unanimously by the Republicans of the seventh Representative in the Lower House of the General Assembly at the convention which will meet next week; and in that event he would have been elected, as this ward has a Republican majority of over twelve hundred. Thus it will be seen that he was taken from us in his prime, and at a time when he would have been useful to his people and an honor to his adopted State. To his wife and little ones, to his

parents and friends North, "Warwick, in common with his many friends here, extends his sympathy and condolence, and begs them to remember that—

"Death's but a path that must be trod  
If man would ever pass to God."

#### A CARD.

The publication in the Times, committing me, together with the prominent colored citizens mentioned therein, to the support of the Programme agreed upon by the Republican and Democratic conference committee, relative to registration and election, assigns to me a Position that I am unwilling to occupy and that I do not hold; and one familiar with my political opinions and antecedents would not have placed me in such an attitude.

Not a professional politician, and an aspirant for no office, I am, nevertheless, Positive in my political convictions, and a pronounced Radical Republican; REPUBLICANISM consisting in principles that give equal and exact justice to every citizen, and my Republicanism in such an adherence to these principles as not only precludes the violation of the rights of others, but forbids submission to the abridgement, in the smallest degree, of my own rights. I do not approve these so called concessions or compromises growing out of the conference committee representing the two political parties of the State.

First—Because it is not necessary for the purpose, so easily sought to be observed, to wit: a fair election—embracing a full registration—a free ballot, and honest canvass of the votes cast. The time has been in Louisiana when votes were manufactured, and ballots were manipulated, so that the declared result of an election did not always and necessarily represent the popular will. But that time has passed, and to the credit of the citizens, alike of each political party, it may be said that for the future the people are determined that neither registrars, returning boards, nor executives shall set up governments in Louisiana otherwise than as the will of the majority of voters determines. The public mind, irrespective of party, is so enlightened relative to popular rights, so directed to past abuses perpetrated upon the same, and so determined that said abuses shall not be repeated, through either violence or fraud, that political compromises are unnecessary to give protection sought by all honest men. The simple concert of action, on the part of the individual citizens, Republican or Democrat, for the vindication of the political prerogatives of the citizen, followed up by an independent, kindly and vigilant spirit by the different political elements, is and always will be—the rockers and trade to the contrary—sufficient, amply sufficient to secure a fair, popular election under Republican institutions. In the second place, the so called compromise or adjustment, unnecessary as I deem it for the accomplishment of the purpose that designed it, has proceeded under such circumstances and eventuated in such form, as to embarrass and defeat the objects seemingly sought, rather than to further them. The composition of the advisory and returning board—the first a body unauthorized by law and without authority, and the second haphazard and contingent—though seemingly fair and promising of peace, to my mind suggests political tricks, and gives a large margin for political trading, that may result in the perpetration of wrong upon the colored citizens, numerically in the majority in the State, yet from their surroundings least protected, and most liable to be victimized by the demagogues and schemers of either party, who seek the management of public affairs; and this pending possible wrong is compensated by no efficient guarantee that any offending word will be secured by the State or general public. The Democrats are not supposed to be painfully affected with sympathy for my class, and the white Republican representatives of the executive, who may remain on these boards, judging the future by the past, will hardly excel their Democratic associates in solicitude for the political rights of the large class of voters whom I represent. Under these circumstances, to my mind, the compromise suggests trading, as in the near future, in which the material will be furnished by one race and the political speculators and beneficiaries by the other, and the so-called concessions, made under the auspices of the executive, will bring not the harmony of honest compromise, but the sacrifice of abandonment and the popular discontent always follows political scheming.

In this connection permit me to say that, so far as a Republican victory is desirable and important in Louisiana, it is to be won by the votes of that class of our citizens who constitute mainly the membership of said party, and whose newly acquired franchises, in some sort, are put in question and jeopardy in every political contest.

These voters, after their gifts, established the present administration, and in the public press and otherwise are held to strict account for all the ills brought upon the State by either the incompetency or dishonesty of the men who have reached official position through their ballots. Yet, really their responsibility, as a matter of fact, is very indirect and limited. We have elevated men to power, very generally not of our class, and not unfrequently without devotion to either our interests or the interests of the State, but here our functions cease. We share, neither, to any considerable extent, in the conduct of the government which we have created, nor participate in the patronage resulting from political victories we have won. We are held responsible for the blunders, abuses and crimes of the Republican administrations of Louisiana, but are not permitted either to avoid, correct or repair the same, by the concession to us of any appreciable power and influence in the conduct of public affairs.

Now, in all clarity to our white political associates, and all respect to our political opponents, we ask not only such an administration of law as will guarantee our personal and political right in these entirely, but such a control in the management of a government for whose mistakes and faults we are made so largely responsible, as that we may become, not agents for other men's vices, nor tools for other men's purposes, but potential for good—and be furnished an opportunity to contribute our proportion of influence and help, in common with the honest white citizens of Louisiana, in furtherance of the thorough reforms so earnestly desired by the people, and so imperatively demanded by the State; and I say, in behalf of my people, that we are competent to exercise, justly and effectively, the functions we claim. There is, apart from any partisan feeling, and aside from any personal ambition or discontent, not only distinction with the present condition of things; but a hearty disapproval among Republicans of the vicious and questionable methods by which our present embarrassments and distresses have been brought upon us. I have favored consultation among leading citizens, looking to such action and such expression of views as would correct the offensive abuses herein referred to and complained of.

Demanding nothing but what is reasonable and equitable, and faithful therein, instead of endorsing the adjustment made by the conference committee, I should favor on the part of the colored citizens, as most conducive to the success of Republicanism, State and national and also the permanent public interest and public content, such independent action, by standing aloof in the present campaign or otherwise, as would show the party managers on either side that we do not propose to be intimidated by the one class or used by the other.

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ARISTIDE MARY.

#### Texas Grand Prize Concert

Postponed to October 22, 1874.

The Hon. James T. D. Wilson, Mayor of Houston, and the City Council, endorse the enterprise as follows:

Houston, Texas, April 29, 1874.


We, the undersigned, regard the Real Estate Distribution, which J. E. Foster proposes to make on the 22d of October next, in this city, as calculated to promote improvements, and placing within the reach of many, who otherwise would be unable, a chance to secure a home for them and their families; and having from our long acquaintance with him, every confidence in his integrity, we feel justified in saying that we believe that he will carry out his Distribution honestly and fairly, according to his advertised plan.

Signed by the Mayor, the Hon. Jas. T. D. Wilson, and City Council.

Capital Prize, \$5,000 Gold; ten Residences in Houston; (Population 20,000, and the railroad centre of the State); 150 tracts of land in different portions of the State. Value of prizes, \$146,000; 73,000 tickets at \$3 each. The management are so well convinced of the success of the enterprise, that they feel justified in promising to refund every cent of money, if the drawing does not take place on 22d of October. EVERY PRIZE PAID IN FULL, whether all the tickets are sold or not.

Address  
J. E. FOSTER,  
Manager,  
Houston, Texas.  
T. W. HORTZ, Treasurer.  
October 2-24.

GET YOUR SHIRTS  
—AT—  
**S. N. MOODY'S,**  
CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS,  
NEW ORLEANS.  
MADE TO ORDER IN THREE DAYS.  
SHIPPED C. O. D. EVERYWHERE.



Try Six Champion Shirts for \$9.  
Equal in style and fit to those which have taken the highest premiums all over the world.  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every description equally cheap.  
June 6, 1874.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,  
—DEALER IN—  
**JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE,**  
No. 95 CANAL STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS.  
—AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.—  
June 6, 1874.

MEN'S  
**FURNISHING GOODS.**  
**B. T. WALSHE,**  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
**BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,**  
No. 110 CANAL STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS.

**LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY**  
—SPLENDID SCHEME—  
**ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS**  
LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.  
CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$20,000.  
Louisiana State Lottery Company,  
(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

**CLASS O.**  
To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, October 24, 1874.  
**SCHEME.**  
10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only \$10.  
HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.  
1 prize of.....\$20,000 is.....\$20,000  
1 prize of.....10,000 is.....10,000  
1 prize of.....5,000 is.....5,000  
40 prizes of.....500 are.....20,000  
200 prizes of.....100 are.....20,000  
**APPROXIMATION PRIZES.**  
9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$20,000 prize are.....\$2,700  
9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....1,800  
9 approximations of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000 prize are.....900  
270 Prizes, amounting to.....\$80,400  
**EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.**  
The 9 remaining units of the same ten of numbers drawing the first 9 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the \$20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 231 draws the \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229 and 240 will be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the \$5,000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to \$100.  
**Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2 50; Eighths, \$1 25.**  
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**LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.**  
Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-nominate the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican party of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purpose; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvement and of material development; a party of peace and order, liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.  
2. That we cordially endorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.  
3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right to an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.  
4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors; and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.  
5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office not men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretense whatever.  
6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to \$15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes) and applying the revenue of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.  
7. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.  
8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.  
9. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the reclamation and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.  
10. That we declare our belief that not his but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we disavow and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.  
11. That we approve and endorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.  
12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.  
Resolved, That a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent terrorism, intimidation and violence has been perpetrated by said organizations.

ON PEACE AND ORDER.  
Genl. of St. Landry, chairman; Scholastic of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brook, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Green, of Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Roeborn, of St. Martin; Green, of Lincoln; Cagle, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Calcasieu; W. W. Madison, of Madison.

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 77 Foot of Julia street  
 72 Corner Canal and Lavette street  
 73 " Magazine and Girod street  
 74 " Natchez and Tchoupoula streets  
 \*81 " Canal and Camp streets  
 83 Engine House, No. 5 and C  
 83 Engine House, Fire Company  
 81 Corner Carondelet and C  
 streets  
 121 Corner Rampart and Canal  
 streets  
 123 " Rampart and Poydras  
 streets  
 \*124 Engine House, Fire Co. 1  
 Common street  
 \*125 Workhouse, Girod street  
 \*126 Corner Common and Roch  
 streets  
 \*127 Corner Claiborne and I  
 streets  
 141 Corner Bienville and O  
 streets  
 142 Corner St. Louis and Royal  
 streets  
 143 Engine House, Fire Co.  
 Dauphine street  
 145 Corner Burmudy and T

Ex-	streets
Caron-	146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co.
	Busin street
Com-	151 Canal and Robertson, V. cod
	152 Corner Benville and Johns
ency-	133 " Old Benign and Count
	214 " Old Levee and St
my-57	streets
	215 Police Station, Jackson Sy
corner	216 Corner Hospital and Da
proprie-	streets
	*217 Engine House, Fire Co. M
prod-38	Dunne street
wall,	231 Corner Treine and Expland
on.	232 " Rampart and Barrac
	234 Treine Market and Parish P
	235 Engine House, Fire Co. M
	Clabrouse street
	*236 Corner Bayou Road and Ch
	streets
	*241 Engine House, Fire Co
	Bayou Road
	*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro

243 Stern's Factory, Frenchm  
Broad street  
252 House H. & J. Wyre Co. No.  
253 Engine House, Fire Co. No.  
254 Engine House, Fire Co.  
Victory street  
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields  
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Explanade  
314 " Goodchildren and St. A.  
316 " " and Elysian  
317 " Claiborne and St. Bern  
318 " Laharpe and White st.  
Depot  
413 " Poet and pain streets  
414 " Love and Upright  
415 " Mandeville and Claibor  
315 Cotton Press and Loves  
614 Washington Market  
615 Corner Cedar and Rampart  
612 Engine House No. 24 Great  
near Port  
\*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence

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